

THE
MAPP AND
DESCRIPTION OF
NEW-ENGLAND;

Together with
A Discourse of Plantation, and
COLONIES:

ALSO,
A Relation of the nature of the *Climate*,
and how it agrees with our owne *Country*
ENGLAND.

How neare it lyes to New-found-Land, *Virginia*,
Nova Francia, *Canada*, and other Parts of
the *West-Indies*.
with map.

Written by

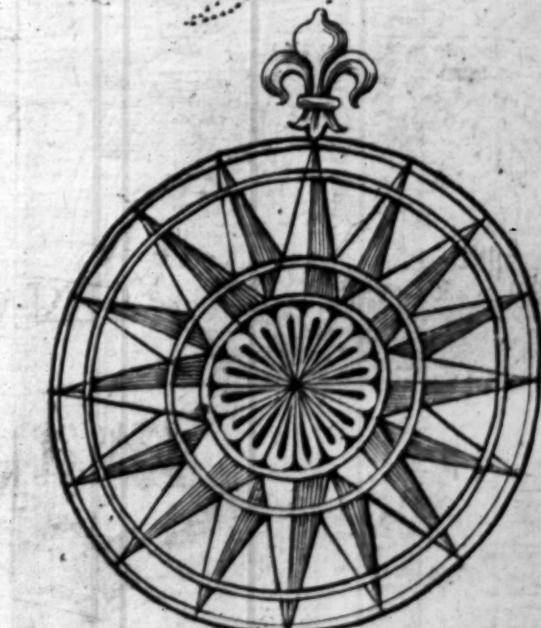
S^r. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, *Knight*.

LONDON,

Printed for NATHANIEL BUTTER.
An^d Dom^m. 1630.

A historical map of the St. Lawrence River region, titled 'THE GOLFE OF CANADA'. The map shows the river flowing from the interior of Canada towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Key locations labeled include 'Kebec' (Quebec) at the mouth of the river, 'Tadoufac' on the north bank, and 'Anticosti' as an island in the gulf. The river is labeled 'The great riuver of Caneda'. The map is oriented with 'NEW' at the bottom and 'FRANCE' at the top. The title 'THE GOLFE OF CANADA' is written vertically on the right side of the map.

This Scale conteineth 150 English Leagues



Printed for NATHANIEL BUTLER
1850.



AN
ENCOURAGEMENT
TO COLONIES.



He sending forth of Colonies (seeming a novelty) is esteemed now to bee a strange thing, as not onely being aboue the courage of common men, but altogether alienated from their knowledge, which is no wonder, since that course though both ancient, and vsuall, hath beene by the intermission of so many ages discontinued, yea was impossible to be practised so long as there was no vast ground, howsoeuer men had beene willing, whereupon Plantations might haue beene made, yet there is none who will doubt but that the world in her infancy, and innocency, was first peopled after this manner.

The next generations succeeding *Shem* planted in *Asie*, *Chams* in *Africke*, and *Iaphets* in *Europe*: *Abraham* and *Lot* were Captaines of Colonies, the Land then being as free as the Seas are now, since they parted them in every part where they passed, not taking notice of natives with-

out impediment. That memorable troope of *Semes* which *Moses* led from *Egypt* to *Canann* was a kind of Colonie though miraculously conducted by God, who intended thereby to aduance his Church and to destroy the rejected Ethnikes. *Salmanazar* King of *Ashur* was remarked for the first who did violate the naturall ingenuitie of this commendable kind of policy by too politike an intention; for hauing transported the ten Tribes of *Israel*, to the end that transplanting and dispersing them, hee might either weaken their strength, or abolish their memorie by incorporating of them with his other Subjects; he to preuent the dangers incident amongst remote vassals did send a Colonie to inhabite *Samaria* of a purpose thereby to secure his late and questionable conquest.

Who can imagine by this industrious course of Plantations, what an vnxpected progreisse from a despised beginning hath beene suddenly made to the height of greatness! The *Phoenicians* quickly founded *Sidon*, and *Tiru*, so much renowned both by sacred, and humane writers, and a few *Tirians* builded *Carthage*, which had first no more ground allowed her than could be compassed by the extended dimensions of a Bulls hide, which for acquiring of the more ground they diuided in as many sundrie parts as was possible, yet in end that Town became the Mistresse of *Afrike*, and the riuall of *Rome*: and *Rome* it selfe that great Ladie of the World, and terrour to all Nations, ambitiously clayming for her first founders a few scandalized fugitives that fled from the ruines of *Troy*, did rise from small appearances to that exorbitancy of power, which at this day is remembred with admiration; Though the walls of it at that time were very lowe when the one brother did kill the other for jumping ouer them, either jealousy already preuyaling aboue naturall affection, or else vnauidised anger constricting that which might haue been casually or carelessly done, in a sinistrous sente to the hatefull behaviour of insolency or scorne; Their number then was not only very small, but they wanted women, without

out which they could not encrease, nor subsist, till they ra-
uished the daughters of the *Sabins*, by a violent match at
first, portending their future rapins, and what a furious
off-spring they were likely to engender. And when that
haughty Citie beganne to suffer the miseries which she had
so long beene accustomed to inflict vpon others, the vene-
rable Citie of *Venice* (keeping for so many ages a spotlesse
reputation) was first begunne by a few discouraged per-
sons, who fleeing from the furie of the barbarous Nations
that then encroached vpon *Italie*, were distracted with feare
and (seeking for their safety) did stumble vpon a commo-
dious dwelling.

The *Gracians* were the first, at least of all the Gentiles, (who joyning learning with armes) did both doe, and write that which was worthie to be remembred; and that small parcel of ground whose greatnesse was then only va-
lued by the vertue of the inhabitants, did plant *Trapizonde* in the East, and many other Cities in *Asia* the leste, the
protecting of whose liberties was the first cause of warre
between them and the *Persian* Monarchs; then besides all
the adjacent Iles they planted *Siracusa* in *Sicile*, most part
of *Italie*, which made it to bee called *Grecia maior*, and
Marseills in *France*. O what a strange alteration! that this
part, which did flourish thus, whilst it was possessed by
vigorous spirits, who were capable of great enterprises, did
so many braue things should now (the seate of base seruile
people) become the most abject and contemptible part of
all the Territories belonging to the barbarous *Ottomans*,
whose insolent Janissaries (as the Pretorian Guards did
with their Emperours, and *Mimalukes* of *Egypt* with their
Soldans) presume at this time to dispose of the Regall
power, vpbrayding the miserable follie of Christians, who
dangerously embarked in intestine warres, though inui-
ted by an encouraging occasion, neglect so great, so glo-
rious, and so easie a conquest.

The *Romanes* continuing to command a well peopled
World, had no vse of Colonies, but onely thereby to re-
ward

ward such old deserving Souldiers as (age and merit pleading an immunitie from any further constrained trauell) had brauely exceeded the ordinary course of time appoyned for military service, which custome was vsed in *Germanie*, *France*, *Spaine*, and *Brittaine*, and likewise that the Townes erected in this sort might serue for Citadels imposed vpon every conquered Prouince, whereof some doe flourish at this day, and of others nothing doth remaine but the very name onely, their ruines being so ruined, that wee can hardly condiscend vpon what solitary part to bestowe the fame of their former being.

I am loth by disputable opinions to dig vp the Tombes of them that more extenuated then the dust are buried in obliuion & will leaue these disregarded reliefs of greatnesse to continue as they are, the scorne of pride, witnesing the power of time. Neither will I after the common custome of the world, ouervaluing things past disvalue the present, but considering seriously of that which is lately done in *Ireland*, doe finde a Plantation there inferiour to none that hath beene heretofore. The *Babylonians* hauing conquered the *Israelites* did transplant them as exposed to ruine in a remote Countrey, sending others of their owne Nation (that they might be vtterly extirpated) to inhabite *Samaria* in their places. And our King hath only diuided the most seditious families of the *Irish* by dispersing them in sundry parts within the Countrey, not to extinguish, but to dissipate their power, who now neither haue, nor giue cause of feare. The *Romanes* did build some Townes which they did plant with their owne people by all rigour to curbe the Natiues next adjacent thereunto, And our King hath incorporated some of his best *Brittaines* with the *Irish*, planted in sundry places without power to oppresse, but onely to civilize them by their example. Thus *Ireland* which heretofore was scarcely discouered, and onely irritated by others, prouing to the *English* as the *Low-Countries* did to *Spaine*, a meanes whereby to waste their men, and their money, is now really conquered, becoming

ming a strength to the State, and a glorie to his Majesties gouernment, who hath in the settling thereof excelled all that was commended in any ancient Colonie.

As all first were encouraged to Plantations by the large-nesse of the conquests that were proposed vnto them, fearing onely want of people, and not of land, so in after ages when all knowne parts became peopled, they were quickly entangled with the other extremitie, grudging to be bounded within their prospect, and jarring with their neighbours for small parcels of ground, a strife for limits limiting the liues of many who entring first in controuersie vpon a point of profit though with the losse of ten times more, valuing their honour by the opinion of others behooved to proceed as engaged for the safety of their reputation. Then richesse being acquired by industrie, and glorie by employments, these two did beget auarice, and ambition, which lodging in some subtile heads vpon a politike consideration to vnite intestine diuisions did transfeire their splene to forraine parts, not seeking to rectifie the affections, but to busie them abroad where least harme was feared, and most benefit expected, so that where they had first in a peaceable sort sought for Lands onely wherewith to ffrnish their necessity, which conueniency, or sufficiency, did easily accommodate, now ayming at greatnesse the desires of men growne infinite, made them strangers to contentment, and enemies to rett.

Some Nations seeking to exchange for better seates, others to command their neighbours, there was for many ages no speach but of wrongs and reuenges, conquests and reuolts, razings and ruining of States, a continuall reuolution determining the periods of Time by the miseries of mankind, and in regard of the populousnesse of these ages during the Monarchies of the *Assirians, Persians, Gracians, and Romanes*, the world could not haue subsisted if it had not beene purged of turbulent humours by letting out the bloud of many thousands, so that warre was the vniuersall Chirurgeon of these distempered times: And thereaftre

from me

O what monstrous multitudes of people were slaine by huge deluges of barbarous armies that ouerflowed *Italie*, *France* and *Spaine*! and the Christians haue long beene subiect to the like calamities wanting a commoditie how they might (not wronging others) in a Christian manner employ the people that were more chargeable then necessary at home, which was the cause of much mischiefe among themselues, till at that time when *Spaine* was striuing with *France* how to part *Italie*, as *Italie* had formerly done with *Carthage* how to part *Spaine*. Then it pleased God hauing pitie of the Christians who for purposes of small importance did prodigally prostitute the liues of them whom hee had purchased with so pretious a ransome, as it were for diuerting that violent kind of vanitie, to discouer a new world, which it would seeme in all reason should haue transported them with designes of more moment, whereby glory and profit with a guiltlesse labour was to bee attayned with lesse danger whereunto they are as it were inuited, and prouoked with so many eminent aduantages palpably exposed to any cleare judgement that I thinke (this obious facilitie vilifying that which a further difficulty might the more endeare) the easinesse of the prey hath blunted the appetite.

When *Christopher Columbus* had in vaine propounded this enterprise to diuers Christian Princes, *Isabella of Castile* against the opinion of her husband (though so much renowned for wit yet not reaching this mysterie) did first furnish him for a Voyage, as if it were fatall that that Nation should owe the greatest part of their greatness to the female Sexe, And if the *Spaniards* would sincerely, and gratefully haue bestowed the benefits whereby God did allure them to possesse this Land for the planting of it with Christians inclined to ciuitie, and religion, it had at this day considering the excellency of the soyle, for all the perfections that nature could affoord; beene the most singularly accomplished place of the world, but it hath infortunatly fallen out farre otherwise, that the treasures that are drawne

drawne from thence (mynes to blowe vp mindes and rockes to ruine faith) doe proue the seed of dissencion, the sinewes of the warre, and nurcerie of all the troubles amongst Christians.

The *Spaniards* that were so happie as to chance first vpon this new World, were of all others (hauing but a vast mountainous Countrey) in regard of their scarcity of people, most vnfit for planting thereof, and could not but soone haue abandoned the same, if they had not so quickly encountrued with the rich Mynes of *Mexico*, *New Spaine* and *Peru*, which were once likely to haue beene lost for lacke of wood, till the way was inuented of refining Silver by quicksiluer, which may bee easily done out of any oare that is free from Lead, and (all the *Spaniards* disdayning worke as a seruile thing belowe their abilities) their greatest trouble is the want of workmen: for the Natiues that are extant, suruiuing many vexations, if they become ciuile out of an indulgency to libertie, and ease, whereunto all the *Americans* (liking better of a penurious life thus then to haue plenty with taking paines) are naturally inclined, that they may haue a secure ease warranted by an order, doe betake themselues to Cloisters, so that they haue no meanes to prosecute these workes but by drawing yeerly a great number of *Negroes* from *Angola*, and other parts, which being but an vnnaturall merchandise, are bought at a deare rate, and maintayned with danger, for they once of late, as I haue heard from one that was there at that time designed to murther their Masters, by a plot which should haue beene put in execution vpon a Good-friday, when all being exercised at their deuotion were least apt to apprehend such a wicked course, and it is alwaies feared that to revenge what of neccesitie they must suffer, and to procure their libertie hating most what they feele for the present, and hoping for better by a change, they will joyne with any strong enemy that landing there dare attempt the conquest of that Countrey.

I will not here insist in setting downe the manner how
the

the *Spaniards* made themselues Masters of so many rich and pleasant Countries, but doe leaue that to their owne Histories, though I confesse (like wisemen) they are very sparing to report the estate of these parts, and doe barre all strangers from hauing accesse thereunto, wishing to enjoy that which they loue in priuate, and not inconsiderately vaunting by the vanitie of praises to procure vnto themselues the vexation that they might suffer by the earnest pursuit of emulating riuals, but as they did brauely begin, and resolutely prosecute their Discoueries in *America*, so hath it justly recompenced their courage, prouing the ground of all that greatness which at this time (not without cause) doth make them (as able, or willing, to conquer others if not both) so much suspected by euery jealous State. And *Henry the Seuenth the Solomon of England* had his judgement onely condemned for neglecting that good occasion which was first offered vnto him by *Columbus*, yet did he presently seeke to repaire his errour by sending forth *Sebastian Cabot a Venetian* who did discouer the Ile of *Newfound-land*, and this part of the Continent of *America* now intended to bee planted by his Majesties Subjects vnder the name of *New England*, and *New Scotland*, so that the fruits of his happie raigne still growing to a greater perfection and now ripe to bee gathered by this age, as he made way by the marriage of his eldest daughter for uniting these two Nations at home, so did hee the same likewise by this discouerie abroad, but the accomplishment of both was reserued for his Majestie now raigning, and no Prince in the world may more easily effectuate such a purpose since his Dominions afford abundance of braue men singularly valued for able bodies and actiuе spirits whereof the *English* haue already giuen good prooef of their sufficiency in forraine Plantations; bnt before I proceed further in that which doth concerne them I must obserue what the *French* haue done in this kind.

All such aduenturous designes out of ignorance, or enuie (either contemned, or doubtfully censured) are neuer approved,

ued, nor imitated, til they be justified by the successe, & then
many who had first been too distrustfull falling in the other
extremitie of an implicite confidence, to redeeme their
former neglects, doe precipitate themselves in needless
dangers. After that the *Spaniards* were knowne to pro-
sper, and that it was conceiued by the Voyage of *Chabot*
what a large vastnesse this new Continent was likely to
proue, *Francis* the first did furnish forth *John Verrizzon* a
Florentine, who did discouer that part of *America* which
was first (and most justly) called *New France*, and now *Terra
Florida*. And vpon his returne he affirming it to be (as it
is indeed for all the excellencies of nature) one of the most
pleasant parts of the world, This was the cause that after a
long delay (during the space of two Princes whole raignes)
some new Discoueries reviuing the memory of this, in the
yeere of God 1562. *Charles* the ninth (hauing a haughty
mind, and being so rauished with a desire of glorie, that he
was sometimes tempted by sinistrous suggestions in see-
king after it to goe vpon wrong grounds) was quickly en-
amoured with the eminency of such a singular designe,
wherein hee did employ *John Ribaut*, who comming to
Florida, was kindly receiued by the Natiuesthere, and ha-
ving made choice of a place where to build a Fort, after
hee had stayed a time giuing direction for such things as
were necessarie to be done, he left forty men therein when
hee came away with one *Captaine Albert* to command
them, who after that hee had with difficulty beene freed
from the danger of famine, and of fire (vnseasonably affe-
cting the distised austericite of the Ancients) did for a
small offence hang one of his companie with his owne
hands, so losing both the dignitie of his place, and the
hearts of his people at one time, which hee should
haue beene extremely studious to preserue, esteeming
them as fellowes of his sufferings, and coheires of his
hopes, at least the qualitie of the offence and necessitie
of his death should haue beene made so cleare, that as im-
porting a common good, all (if not vrging it) should at

least haue condiscended thereunto, but this errour of his was acquited in as rude a manner: for his companie putting him to death did make choice of another Captaine, and despairing of a new supplie though wanting skilfull workmen for such a purpoise (necessarie sharpning their wits) they builded a little Barque which they calfatted and made fit for the Seas with the Gummes of trees which they found there in stead of Pitch, and in place of Sayles they furnished her with such linnens as they had vpon their beds, and being thus set forth (courageously ouercomming a number of admirable difficulties) did returne to *France* after a desperate manner.

The dangerlesse returne, and plausible hopes of *Ribaut*, assisted by the serious perswasions of the Admirall, (the receiued opinion of whose not questioned wisedome was enough to warrant any thing that had his approbation) did moue the *French* King to send out a great number of men with a competent prouision of all things requisite vnder the charge of Monsieur *Landonier*, who had a prosperous Voyage, and a congratulated arriuall at the *French* Fort by the Sauages in *Florida*, but immediatly thereafter hee was extremely perplexed with the vnexpected, mutinies and factious offers of some whom he had carried with him, who had not gone thither intending what they pretended, out of a cleare resolution to inhabite that bounds, but did onely flee from some inconueniences that had vexed them at home, such men as hating labour they could not industriously serue by their endeauours in a mechanike trade, so were they not capable of generous inspirations that prouoke magnanimitie, but habitually bred to vice were naturally enemies to vertue, which made thirtie of them taking away a Barke that belonged to the Plantation betake themselves to the Seas in hope (continuing as they had beeene accustomed in naughty courses) to seize vpon a prize whereby they might incontinent bee made rich; and their designe in some measure had the projected issue, but in place of raising their fortunes (the Lord never blessing them

them that abandon such a worthie worke , much leise with a minde to doe mischiefe) it proued in end away to worke their confusion, And *Landoniere* being happie to haue his companie purged of such pestiferous fellowes did carrie himselfe brauely as became a commander, aduisedly enquiring concerning the Sauages, what their force was, what relation they had one to another , where they were friends or foes, how their pleasures were placed, and by what accounts they reckoned their gaines or losses, so that hee was alwaies ready as might stand best with the good of his affaires to assit , or oppose, to diuide, or agree any partie, thus by shewing power purchasing authoritie, til he drew the ballance of all businelse to bee swayed where hee would as being Master of the Countrey. Hereupon (the vmbraious aspersions of enuie so darkening reason that it could not discerne merite at least out of a depraued opinion with a derogatory censure cancelling all naturall ingenuitie, could not or would not acknowledge what was due thereunto) a report was spread in *France* by some that *Landonier* liued like a Prince disdayning the condition of a Subject, and the *French* out of a prepoiterous policie fearing what they should haue wished that one of their owne Nation could be too great abroad , they sent backe *Ribaut* with a new commission to succeed him in his charge, (shaking thereby the firſt foundation of a growing greatnēſſe) who ſeeking to ſteale priuately vpon him to preuent aduertisements that hee might take him at vnawares did hardly escape to haue beene ſunke at his firſt entrie.

Immediately after that *Ribaut* was admitted Gouernour (*Landoniere* hauing ſhewed himſelfe as dutifull to obey as he had beene ſkilfull in commanding) intelligence was giuen them that ſixe *Spaniſh* Ships were riding at an anchor not farre from thence, and he ambitiouſly aspiring to graue his beginning with ſome great matter againſt the aduice of all the rest with an obſtinate resolution would needs goe and purſue them taking the beſt of the compagnie with him, and ſo left the Fort weakely guarded , which made it

to proue an easie prey for the *Spaniards* of whom the most part leauing their Ships (a minde transported with hope not thinking of paine) did march thorow the woods whence no perill was expected, and in a maruellous stormy night, as if the very Heauens (accessarily culpable) had conspired with the malice of men for the working of mischiet. When the *Frenchmen* (too much affecting their owne ease) had neglected their watch, surprizing their Fort did put them all to the sword, which extreme crueltie of theirs was brauely reuenged by one *Captaine Gorgues* a Gentleman of *Burdeaux*, who out of a generous disposition being sensible of this publike injurie whereby all his Nation was interested, as if it had only in particular imported the ruine of his owne fortunes, went of purpose to this part, and secretly before his comming was knowne contracting a great friendship with the Sauages who did hate the austere countenance, and rigorous gouernment of the *Spaniards*, when it canie to be compared with the insinuating formes of the *French*, he found the meanes by a stratagem that he vsed to entrap the *Spaniards*, by the death of them all expiating that which they had made his Countrymen formerly to suffer, yet after the manner of many being more apt to acquire then to preserue (acting greater things when carried with the impetuositie of a present fury then hee could confirme with the constant progresse of a well setled resolution) he made no more vse of his victorie, but returned back to *France*, flattering himself with the hope of a triumphall welcome, in place wherof by some meanes made Court he was proclaimed a Rebell, as a sacrifice appointed to appease *Spaine*. This was the last thing that the *French* did in *Florida*.

The next forraine aduenture was likewise procured by the Admirall, a worthie man, who would gladly haue diuered the vindictiu dispositions of his Countrymen from the bloody ciuile waires wherewith they were then entangled, to prosecute some braue enterprise abroad whereby they might not be made guilty, and yet haue glorie, The man

man that did offer himselfe for Conductor of the Voyage was one *Villagagnon* a Knight of *Malte* who then pretended to be of the reformed religion (as all doe who affect to appeare what they are not indeed) making shew of extraordinary remorse, and zeale, and that hee had a desire to retire himselfe from the vanitie, corruption, and vexation of their parts to some remote place in *America*, where professing himselfe such as he was, he might (free from all kind of impediments) begin a new life, and where he hoped to found such a Colony as should serue for a retreat to all those of the reformed Religion who (weary of the persecutiōs at home) would goe where they might liue with safety, and enjoy the libertie of their conscience, by this meanes hee got a great number to accōpany him, amongst whom was *John de Lerie* their Minister, a learned man who wrote a discourse of all that paſſed in this Voyage, and there were sundry others that came from the Towne of *Genova*, so that hauing a reasonable number and well prouided, hee embarked and sayled towards *Brasile*, making choice of a place fit for a Plantation, where they found (the soile excellent, the Natiues well inclined towards them, and a ſupplie comming in due time) all things ſo concurring for their contentment that they might haue begunne a great worke happie and hopefull for their posteritie, if *Villagagnon* had beene the man that he made them beleeue he was, but he apparanly neuer louing them of the Religion in his heart had counterfeited to doe ſo for a time, onely (angling their affections) by this meanes to draw a ſupply from them; for as ſoone as hee was ſetled in his gouernment, that hee found himſelfe ſtrong enough by Catholikes, and others of his friends that he had with him to doe (as hee thought) what he would, ſtraight, remouing the maske that hypocriſie had put vpon him, he discharged all exercise of the reformed religion which no man with more ſeruency had profeffed then himſelfe, commanding all to conforme themſelues to the orders that he had ſet downe, but (in place of fear which he purpoſed to giue, receiving but contempt)

this base kind of carriage did quite ouerthowre his autho-
ritie, and they making a partie amongst themselves did
remoue with their Minister *John de Lerie*, which diuision
of their Colonie in two was the cause that neither could
subsist, so that *Villagagnon* abandoning that Countrey, all
after many severall designes returned vnto *France*, ha-
ving found no impediment to so good a purpose but
the peruersenelle of such mindes as they had carried with
them.

Monsieur *De Larauerdier* a very worthie Gentleman
did of late enterprise the like course in the same bounds,
and was crossed in the same manner by the difference of
Religion (disputations quickning them to contrauert who
will not be conuerted) that distracted his companie with
seuerall opinions, yet at this time a long continuance ma-
king that leſſe strange amongst the *French* then it was wont
to be, the Gentleman did command with such judgement,
and discretion, that what euer priuate dislike was, it neuer
bursteth forth in any open insurrection. And for the space
of foure or five yeeres being befriended by the *Natiues*,
though continually opposed both by the *Spaniards*, and by
the *Portugals*, yet he alwaies preuayled, liuing (as himselfe
told me) with more contentment then euer he had done in
his time either before or since; hee could neuer discerne
any Winter there by the effects, seeing no stormy weather
at all, and finding a continuall greennesse to beautifie the
fields, which did affoord such abundance, and variety of
all things necessary for the maintaynance, that they were
neuer in any danger of famine, but in end finding no more
people comming from *France*, and fearing that time should
weare away them that were with him; then being flatte-
red with the loue of his native soyle, longing to see his
friends, and tempted by the hope of a present gaine, which
as he imagined might the better enable him for some such
purpose in an other part, he capitulated with the *Spaniards*
to surreder the place hauing allurace giuen him for a great
summe of money which should haue beene deliuered in

Spaine,

Spaine, but comming to receive the same (it being more easie to pay debt by reuenging a pretended injurie then with money which some would rather keepe then their Faith) he was cast in prison, where hee remayned long, till at last he was deliuered by the mediation of our Kings Ambassadour, and came here where I spake with him of purpose to giue his Majestie thankes- I heare that for the present he is now at *Rochell* (with a hope to repaire his error) ready to embarque for some such like enterprise. This is all that the *Frenchmen* haue done in the South parts of *America*, and now I will make mention of their proceedings in these parts that are next vnto vs.

Francis the first of *France* a braue Prince, and naturally giuen to great things, after the Voyage made by *John Verrizan* (*Chabot* hauing discouered the Continent for *Henry* the seventh) did lend forth *James Quartier* one of *Saint Malo*, who by two seuerall Voyages did discouer the Riuier of *Cannada*, and by his relation doth commend it exceedingly as being fertile in variety of Fishes, and bordered with many pleasant meadowes, and stately woods, hauing in sundry parts abundance of Vines growing wilde, chiefly in one Ile which he hath called by the name of the Ile of *Orleans*. This man neuer made any Plantation at all, but onely discouered and traffiqued with the Sauages, neither was there any further done by *Roberwall*, who did liue one Winter at *Cape Breton*.

The Marquise *De la Roche* by a Commission from *Henry* the fourth, intending a Voyage for *Cannada*, hap- pened by the way vpon the Ile of *Sablon* (which is now comprehended within the Patent of *New Scotland*) and there (trusting to the strength of the place where there are no Sauages at all) landed some of his men till hee should haue found a conuenient place within the maine Land fit for habitation, promising then to returne for them; but it was his fortune by reason of contrary winds never to finde the maine Land, being blowne backe to *France* without seeing of them, where he was in the time of the ciuile
warres.

warres (such is the vncertainty of worldly things produc-
cing vnxpected effects) taken prisoner by the Duke of
Mercœur, and shortly after died , so that his people whom
hee had left at *Sablon* furnished but for a short time had
quickly spent their prouisions, and tooke for their maintay-
nance onely such things as the place it selfe did without
labour freely affoord, which hath a race of Kowes (as is
thought) first transported thither by the *Portugals* that
haue long continued there, and sundry roots fit to be eaten,
with abundance of Fishes, Fowle and Venison. And (ha-
ving no meanes to liue but by sport) as for their apparell
they clothed themselues with the skinnes of such crea-
tures as they could kill by Land , or Sea , so that liuing
there for the space of twelue yecres when they were pre-
sented to *Henry* the fourth who had hired a Fisherman to
bring them home , as I haue heard from them that did see
them at first before the King , they were in very good
health, and looked as well, as if they had liued all that time
in *France*: But hauing beene abused by the Fisherman
who (cunningly concealing that he had beene directed by
the King) did bargaine with them to haue all their skinnes
for transporting them home , which were of great value,
some of them being of blacke Foxes , which were sold at
fiftie pounds sterlind a piece , and aboue , for the recouerie
thercof they intended a proesse against him before the
Court of Parliament at *Paris*, wherein by the equitie of
their cause, or by the compassion of the Judges , they pre-
uyaled, gayning by that meanes a stocke wherewith to traf-
fique in these parts againe.

Monsieur *De Montes* procuring a Patent from *Henry* the
fourth of *Cannada* from the 40. degree Eastward compre-
hending all the bounds that is now both within *New Eng-
land* and *New Scotland* (after that *Queene Elizabeth* had
formerly giuen one thereof as belonging to this Crowne
by *Chabot's Discouerie*) did set forth with a hundred per-
sons fitted for a Plantation, carried in two ships of small
burthen, which parting from *France* on seuerall dayes did
appoint

appoint their meeting at the Port of *Campseau*, but the ship wherein Monsieur *De Montes* had placed himselfe going first, and fearing the huge Mountaines of Ice that dissoluing from the farre Northerne parts come alongst the coast of *Newfound-land* during the Spring time, did take her course more to the South, and arriued at Port *De Merton* a Bay now in the fore-land of *New Scotland*, from whence one of the Natiues of the Countrey (either out of courtesie, or to gayne a reward) leauing his Wife and Children (as a pledge, or else to bee nourished with them) went to *Campseau*, and within a weeke brought them newes from their other Ship that had arriued there, which comming to them, and Monsieur *Champlain* who had gone in a shallop to discouer the coast being returned, they sayled together Westwards to Cape *Sable*, and from thence Northwards to Bay *Saint Maries*, where towards the South side thereof they found good meadowes and arable ground fit to be planted vpon, and towards the North a mountaineous and minerall bounds, hauing discouered one veine of metall that did hold Siluer, and two of Iron stone: After this, hauing scene Port *Royall*, they went to the Riuer called by them *Sante Croix*, but more fit now to bee called *Tweed*, because it doth diuide *New England* and *New Scotland*, bounding the one of them vpon the East, and the other vpon the West side thereof, here they made choice of an Ile that is within the middle of the same where to winter, building houses sufficient to lodge their number; There, besides other sorts of wood, they had store of Cedar trees, and found the ground very fertile as it did proue afterwards, bringing forth that which they did sow with an extraordinary encrease, yet during the Winter time when they could not conueniently goe to the maine Land, they found it a very incommodious dwelling, specially for want of fresh Springs; And the soyle being of it selfe humid, and obnoxious to waters, they had not beeene so industrious as to cast a ditch wherewith to drie the ground whereupon their houses stood, and in end finding that a little Ile was

but a kind of large prison, they resolved to returne vnto Port *Royall*, whereof I will giue a particular Description, because it was the place of their residence, as I intend it to be for the chiefe Colonie of the *Scottish* Nation, grounding that which I am to deliuer vpon such Discourses as the *Frenchmen* haue written, and vpon that which I haue heard reported by sundry others who haue seene the same.

The entry in Port *Royall* is from the South side of a great Bay, which doth make the South part of *New Scotland* almost an Ile, and hath the passage at first so narrow, with a current so violent, that Ships can hardly enter if they take not the Tide right, and may easily be commanded by any Ordnance that is planted on either side, where there are parts fit for that purpose; As soone as they are within the Bay, it doth enlarge it selfe to the bredth of seuen or eight miles, and doth continue so as if it were square for the like bounds in length; There are within the same two Iles every one of them extending it selfe about three miles in circuit, and both are well garnished with trees, and grasse; Diuers Riuers and Brookes doe fall within this large boosome on every side, of which the chiefe is one that doth come from the South, being discouered to be aboue fortie miles portatiue, and it hath all alongst on every side for the bounds of a mile, or halfe a mile at least, very faire meadowes which are subiect to bee overflowed at high tides, and there is Land fit to be laboured lying betweene them and the woods, which doe compasse all about with very faire trees of sundry sorts, as Oakes, Ash, Playnes, Maple, Beech, Birch, Cypretse, Pine and Firre; The great Riuer doth abound exceedingly in Salmon and Smelts during their season, and every little Brooke in Trouts. One Lake within this Bay hath y^earely a great quantitie of Herrings, which by reason of a strict way which they passe are easie to be taken, and all the yeere ouer they neuer want shellfish, such as Lobsters, Crabs, Cockles and Mussels. The chiefe beasts that inhabite the Woods there, are Ellans, Hart, Hind, and fallow Deere, with store of other wilde beasts,

beasts, such as Wolues, Beares, Foxes, and Otters, but the most vsefull of all is the Beauer, both for his flesh that is esteemed to be very delicate for eating, and for the skinne that is of good value; as for wild foule, there is great varietie and store, of Partridges, Plouers, Woodcockes, Larkes, Wild Geese, Wild Duckes, Heron and Crane, with many other sorts peculiar to that part of the World, and not knowne here.

Vpon the East side of this Port the *French* did entrench themselves, building such houses as might serue to accommodate their number, and a little from thence *Monsieur Champlein* did cut a walke through the Woods, where they delighted to repaire in Summer to shroud themselues from the heate, and the rather that they had a sweet Melodie which was made by the varietie of voyces, of singing Birds which without any affectation did affoord them naturall Musicke.

Some sixe miles further vp that side of the Riuer they built a Barne, and laboured ground for Wheat, ouer against which they made a Water-mill vpon a Riuer, that doth fall in on the West side, the Damme of it beeing there where the Herrings haunt most, and they did likewise try some ground neere by for Wheate, whereas their owne Writers make mention, they reaped aboue fortie for one, but what they did was rather trying the nature of the soile to satisfie their curiositie then to haue a quantitie fit for their maintenance, which they trusted to bee sent vnto them by two Merchants from the *Rochell*, and were that way well furnished so long as they kepted their skinnes to giue them in exchange (but the Merchants either by some priuate conveyances) or by the comming in of some *Flemmings* to traffique, being disappointed by the Planters as soone as they missed their present Commoditie did likewise frustrate them of the prouisions that they expected. Whereupon *Monsieur de Montes* betaking himselfe to trade for Furres. *Monsieur Pontrincourt* resolued to prosecute the Plantation at that place, and sent for his Son

Biencourt to France, to bargaine with some that would send them a supply, such as was requisite for establishing of that Colony.

The first that embraced his Propositions were the Iesuites who as they haue ordinarily good wits which made them the rather capable of so aduantagious a project, so they were the more animated thereunto (by vprerayding the laziness of our Clergie) to shew with what feruencie they trauell to propagate the Gospell in doing whereof (whither it be ambition or deuotion that prouokes them sparing no paines) they haue trauelled both to the East and West Indies, and to that admired Kingdome of *China*; their Societie in *France* preuayling with all that had any inclination either to religion, or to vertue did easily gather a voluntary contribution for the furthering of so commendable a purpose, thereaftre they sent away two Fathers of their company with a new supply of all things necessarie to the Plantation at *Port Royall*, but shortly after their arriuall (their predominant disposition hardly yeelding to any Superior, specially if it be a Secular power) they beganne to contradict *Poutrincourt*, in the execution of these Decrees which had beene giuen forth by him as Civil Magistrate of that place. Whereupon the Gentleman extremely discontented, and wearie of contesting with them, hauing said that it was his part to rule them vpon earth, and theirs onely to guide him the way to Heauen, he returned backe to *France*, leauing his Sonne *Biencourt* in his place, who being a youth at that time of more courage then circumspectnesse, disdayning to be controlled by them whom he had invited thither, and scorning their insupportable presumption, and imperious kinde of carriage, vsing Spirituall Armes for Temporall ends, whose spleene had excommunicated and branded him with a Spirituall censure, hee threatned them by his Temporall power with a more palpable punishment, so that after much controuersie, resoluing to separate themselues, the two Iesuites taking a part of the company with them, went from thence

to

to a place in *New England*, called by them *Mount Desert*, where they seated themselves, and hauing a supply from the *Queene Mother*, did plant sundry fruit trees of the most delicate kinds in *France*, such as *Apricockes* and *Peaches* neuer intending to remoue from thence.

At this time Sir *Samuell Argall*, who hath beene Gouvernour of *Virginia*, coasting alongst *New England*, to trafique, discouer, or to acquire things necessary for the Southerne Colonie in these parts, where the Lands are reputed to be more fertile, and the Seas more frequented, did conceiue by a description made vnto him by the Sauages, that there were some come from this part of the World to inhabit there, and being iealous of any thing that might derogate from the honour, or prooue prejudicall to the benefit of his Nation, whereof their interest in this was easie to be apprehended, hee went whereas hee was informed that they were, and his vnxpected arriuall, as it would seeme, not onely amazing the mindes of the *French*, but likewise preuenting their preparation, and resolution, hee approched so neere to a ship that lay before their Fort, that hee beate them all that were within, with Musket shot, from making any vse of their Ordnance, and killed one of the two *Jesuites*, who was giuing fire to a Peece; hauing taken the ship he landed and went before the Fort, summoning them that were within to yeeld themselves, who at the first made some difficultie, asking a time to aduise, but that being refused, they priuately abandoned the Fort, stealing out by some back way into the Woods, where they stayed one night, and the next day comming backe rendred themselves, giuing vp the Patent they had from the *French* King to bee cancelled, hee vsed them courteously, as their owne Writers doe make mention, suffering such as had a minde to goe for *France*, to seeke out fishers ships wherein they might bee transported, the rest that were willing to goe for *Virginia*, went thither alongst with him, ne man hauing lost his life, but onely that one *Jesuite* who was killed whilst they made resistance during the time of the

conflict, thereafter Father Biard the other of the Iesuites comming backe from *Virginia*, with Sir *Samuell Argall*, out of the indigestable malice that he had conceiued against *Biencour*, did informe him where he had planted himselfe offering (as hee did) to conduct him thither. As soone as they were entred within the Port, neere the vppermost of the Islands, Sir *Samuell* directing the ship to ride at a reasonable distance to attend occasions before the Fort, did land himselfe with fortie of the best of his men vpon a Medow, where immediatly they heard a Peece of Ordnance from the Fort, and he conceiuing since it was shot whilst it could do no harme that it was done either but to giue terroure to them, or to warne some that might happen to bee abroad, Did make the greater haste towardes the Fort, where hee presently entred, finding it abandoned without any men at all, left for the defence thereof, hee went vp the Riuere side fve or sixe miles, where hee saw their Barnes and the ground where a great quantitie of Wheate had growne, which he carried with him to serue for Seed in *Virginia*, he saw likewise their Corne Mill very conueniently placed, which together with the Barnes hee left standing vntouched. As for the Fort it selfe he destroyed it downe to the ground, razing the *French* Armes, and leauing no monument remayning, that might witnesse their being there.

After this *Biencourt* who had beene some where abroad travelling through the Countrey, comming home desired to conferre with Sir *Samuell Argall*, who did meeete with him apart from the Company vpon a Medow, and after they had expostulated a space for what had past controverting concerning the *French* and *English* Title to these bounds, at last *Biencourt* offered (if hee might haue a protection) to depend vpon our King, and to draw the whole Furres of that Countrey to one Port, where he would diuide them with him, As likewise he would shew him good Metalls, whereof hee gaue him pieces, but the other refused to ioyne in any societie with him, protesting that his Commission was onely to displant him, and that if hee found

found him there, after that time hee would vse him as an enemy. *Biencourt* labouring earnestly to haue had the *Iesuit* (as he confessed) with a purpose to hang him. Whilst they were discoursing together, one of the *Sauages* came suddenly forth from the Woods, and licentiated to come neere, did after his manner earnestly mediate a peace, wondring why they that seemed to bee of one Countrey should vse others with such hostilitie, and that with such a forme of habit and gesture as made them both to laugh.

After this *Biencourt* remouing from thence to some other part, *Monsieur Chapplein* who had liued long here, did carrie a company with him from *France*, of some fortie persons or thereabouts vp the Riuier of *Canada*, whom hee planted on the North side thereof, with a purpose to serue for a Factorie, drawing all the Trade of that farre running Riuier (which a Plantation would haue dispersed in many parts) within the hands of a few whom he doth command otherwise if his desires had beeene bended that way, hee might haue planted many people there ere now, the place is called *Kobec*, where the *French* doe prosper well, ha-
uing Corne by their owne labour, which may furnish themselues for food, and likewise for a stocke to traffique with the *Sauages*, with sundry Fruits, Roots, Vine, Grapes and Turkie Wheate. *Chapplein* hath discouered the Riuier of *Canada*, from the *Gulfe* vpwards aboue twelue hundred miles, finding in it sometimes such falles, as to scape the same, he must carrie his Boate a little way by Land, and then hee did many times come to great Lakes at the end whereof hee did alwayes find a Riuier againe, and the last Lake where hee came was a very huge one, iudged to bee three hundred miles in length, by the report of some *Sauages*, who did affirme vnto him, that at the further end thereof they did find Salt-water, and that they had seene great Vessels which made *Chapplein* beleue that a passage might be there to the Bay of *California*, or to some part of the South Sea, which would prooue an inestimable benefit for the Inhabitants of those parts, opening a neere way to

China,

China, which hath beene so many sundry wayes with so great charges so long sought for, howsoever in regard of the season, and for want of necessary prouisions, *Champlain* did returne backe at that time with a purpose to goe againe another yecrc, which if he hath done is not yet knowne, but this is most certaine, that the Riuers of *Canada* hath a long course and through many goodly Countreyes, some of these great Lakes by sending forth, or by receiuing great Riuers, do affoord meanes of commerce as farre as to some parts of *Terra Florida*, as may bee gathered by *Champlains* Discouerie. And now hauing giuen a breuiarie of all that is done by the *French* in *America*, I will next report of that which hath beene done by some others.

I will not here make mention of the many and braue Voyages that at the Sea haue happily beene performed by the *English*, which fame by eternall records hath recommended to be applauded by the best judgements of every age, but I will only shortly touch that which they haue attempted by way of Plantation, beginning with the *Newfound Land* which was first discouered, and doth lie neerest to this Countrey. Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* hauing a Commission from *Queene Elizabeth* did take possession of it in her name at *Saint Johns Harbour*, and thereafter purposed to haue seene *Canada*, but encoutring with some vnexpected crosses as hee was returning from thence, seeking to condemne an opinion (malice or enuie ordinarily taxing all aspiring spirits whose vertue by way of reflection doth vpbraide the baseneſſe of others) that had beene conceiued of him as wanting courage, he precipitated himselfe vpon an other extremitie, not to seeme fearefull, prouing desperate; for in the tyme of a storme, out of a needleſſe brauerie, to shew a contempt of danger, being in a little ſmall Pinnace, and refuſing to come to his best Shippe that was of a large burden, hee was ſuddenly swallowed vp by the waues neere to the Ile of *Sablon*, and his death did ouerthrowe great hopes of a Plantation that by the generouſneſſe of his minde might justly haue beene expected from him;

him; but long before his time and ever since the English had vsed to fish vpon the Banke, and within the Bayes of *Newfound Land*, and the sweetnesse of the benefit arising from thence, did perswade a companie composed of *Londoners* and *West-country* men to joyne together for sending some to inhabite shere, where before howsoeuer the Summer was large as hote as here, the Winter was thought vnsufferable.

The first houses for a habitation were built in *Cupids Coue* within the Bay of *Conception*, where people did dwell for sundry yeeres together, and some well satisfied both for pleasure, and profit, are dwelling there still, finding small difference betweene the seasons of the yeere in that Climate, and here. There is another Plantation begunne at Harbour *a Grace* within the same Bay by the Citie of *Bristol*, called *Bristol's Hope*, whereas by the sowing and reaping of some Cornes of sundry sorts doth appeare what further may possibly be expected. And within these three yeeres Master Secretary *Calvert* hath planted a companie at *Ferriland*, who both for building and making triall of the ground haue done more then euer was performed before by any in so short a time, hauing already there a brood of Horses, Kowes, and other beastial, and by the industry of his people he is beginning to draw back yeerly some benefit from thence already: which course howsoeuer at first it proue good, or bad for his particular, is by example beneficall for the publike.

Last, I heare that my Lord *Vicount Falkland* now Lord Deputie of *Ireland*, hath this last yeere sent a companie to inhabite at *Renouze* a place lying South-west from *Ferriland*, where the soyle is esteemed to be the best whereupon any hath settled there as yet, and hee hath the shortest way, and best opportunitie of any within his Majesties Dominions for transporting of people and cattell to that part from *Ireland*, which if his course bee rightly directed, as all haue reason to wish, may promise him a good successe.

The first Patentees for *Newfound-land* haue giuen mee

a grant of that part thereof which doth lie North-west from the Bay of *Placentia* to the great Gulfe of *Canada* over-against *New Scotland*, where I had made a Plantation ere now, if I had not beeene diuerted by my designes for *New Scotland*, but I purpose to doe it as soone as conueniently I may. The most part of the bounds whereupon any hath planted as yet in *Newfound Land* is found to be rockie and not fit to be manured: it may be these that made choice thereof (neglecting the Land) had onely a regard to dwell commodiously for making vse of the Sea, the present profits whereof doth recompence the losse of that which might be expected by the other, but there can be no hope of any constant dwelling where the people that inhabite doe not take a course to maintaine themselves by their owne Cornes, and pasture, as all there might doe, if they would respect their posteritie more then the present time.

Before I come to the Continent I must remember the Iles of the *Bermundas*, whose Discouerie and Plantation was procured by so strange a meanes, for a Ship happening to perish vpon their Coast, her passengers seeking the next Land for a refuge, they were compelled to doe that out of necessitie whereunto in good reason, both for honour and profit, they might more warrantably haue beeene invited; Thus doth benefit flowe from losse, safety from ruine, and the Plantation of a Land from the desolation of a Shippe: they found at the first store of Hogs, which in all appearance had their beginning from some such an accident as theirs was, and the Fowles were there in abundance so easie to be taken that they could scarcely be frightened away, these first people by repairing of their Ship which was cast away vpon the Land, or by building some other Vessell out of her ruines, comming backe to *England*, and reporting what was past, some joyned together in a companie after they had taken a Patent thereof from the King, and did send people of purpose to inhabite there, who trusting too much to the goodnesse of the soyle, and neglecting their owne industrie, or not gouerning that well which was carried.

ried with them, were reduced to a great distresse for want of victuals, so that, if they had not beeue confined within an Iland (more sensible of a present suffering then capable of future hopes) they would willingly haue retired from thence, but a great quantitie of Ambergreece hauing been found by one by chance, and sent backe in a Ship that was going for *London*, their Merchants finding it to bee of a great value, were so encouraged by such a substantiall argument, that they presently dispatched away a new supply of persons and all prouisions necessary, who arriuing there, and hauing considered what a gulfe of famine was likely to haue swallowed their fellowes, they improuing their judgement by the others experience, by betaking themselves to labour in time did preuent the like inconuenience; there is no Land where men can liue without labour, nor none so barren whence industrie cannot draw some benefit, All *Adams* posteritie were appointed to worke for their food, and none must dreame of an absolute ease, which can no where subsist positiuely, but onely comparatiuely, according to the occasions more or leise.

This Plantation of the *Bermudas*, a place not knowne when the King came to *England*, hath prospered so in a short time, that at this present, besides their ordinary (and too extraordinarily valued) commoditie of Tobacco, they haue growing there Oranges, Figs, and all kind of fruits that they please to plant, and doe now intend to haue a Sugar worke. These Iles being about twentie miles in bredth can onely be entred into but by one passage, which is fortifiid and easily commanded by Ordnance, so that, hauing no Sauages within, and fearing no forces without, it is esteemed to be impregnable; and the number of the Inhabitants there, being neere three thousand persons, are sufficient for the ground that they posesse, This part may proue exceedingly steadable to this State, if euer it happen to haue (as it hath heretofore had) any designes for seruice in these Seas.

The first Plantation that euer the *English* intended a-

broad was in *Virginia*, which was first discouered and named so by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who in the time of *Queene Elizabeth* did place some persons to inhabite there, who not being supplied in time, or out of ignorance, or laziness, not vsing the ordinary means (the vsual fault of all beginners) were brought by faineine to a great extremity. And Sir *Francis Drakes* comming by chance that way did transport them backe with him to *England*, whilest at the same time there was another companie furnished forth by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, who missing them whom they expected to haue found there, did remaine still themselues; but what did become of them, if they did remoue to some other part, perish, disperse, or incorporate with the Sauages (no monument of them remayning) is altogether vndeclared; This noble worke hauing so hard a beginning after a long discontinuance was renewed againe in the Kings time by a companie composed of *Noblemen*, *Gentlemen*, and *Merchants*, who (joyning priuate purses with publike supplies) did send thither a sufficient Colonie, well furnished with all things necessary, who after their first comming had a continuall warre with the Natiues, till it was reconciled by a Marriage of their Kings sister with one of the Colonie, who hauing come to *England*, as shee was returning backe, died, and was buried at *Grauend*. Thus even amongst these Sauages (libertie being valued aboue life) as they were induced to contest in time, before that power which they suspected, could come to such a height, that it might haue a possiblitie of depressing them, so was their malice with their feares, quickly calmed by the meanes of a mariage; Lawfull allyances thus by admitting equalitie remoue contempt, and giue a promiscuous off-spring extinguishing the distinction of persons, which if that People become Christians, were in some sort tolerable, for it is the onely course that uniting minds, free from jealousies, can first make strangers conhde in a new friendship, which by communicating their bloud with mutuall assurance is let hereditary to their posteritie.

This longed for peace, though it bred a great contentment for the time, was attended by wrapping them that apprehended no further danger (too common an inconuenient) vp in the boozie remissenesse of improvident securitie. For a number leauing the seate of the mayne Colonie, did disperse themselves to live apart, as if they had bin into a well inhabited Countrey, which (as perchance) it had emboldened the Sauages to imbrace the first occasion of a quarrell, so did it give them an easie way for executing the mischiefe that they intended, by killing two or three hundred persons before they could aduertize one another, farrre lesse, to yoyne to oppose them in a company together, which course might not onely then haue made them able to resist, but preuenting the others resolution had kept them from being pursued: yet I heare of late, that they haue revenged this iniury (though (as some report) not after a commendable manner) by killing their King, with a great number of the chiefe of them whom they suspected most.

This Plantation of *Virginia*, if it had not beeene crossed by the Incursion of the Sauages abroad, and by the diuision of their Owners at home, had attayned to a great perfectione now, hauing had Inhabitants from hence to the number of neere three thousand persons, and if some of them who are there, being Lords of reasonable proportions of ground, and hauing people of their owne, owing nothing but due obedience to a Superior Power, and the leading of a life conforme to the Lawes, had no care but (making their Lands to maintayne themselves) how to build, plant, and plenish in such sort as might best establish a fortune for their Posteritie, they might quickly make vp a new Nation, but it is a great discouragement vnto them who dwell there, that they must labour like the Seruants of a Family, purchasing their food and payment from *England*, in exchange of Tobacco, as they are directed by their Masters, many whereof are strangers to the estate of that bounds, and intending to settle none of their Race there,

haue no care but how the best benefit may presently bee drawne backe from thence, the number of voyces at their assemblies preuyling more then the soundnesse of iudgement, otherwise that Countrey before this time for Wine, Oyle, Wheate, and other things necessary for the life of man might have equalled for the like quantitie any bounds within *Europe*, to which the soile of it selfe lacking nothing but the like industry is no way inferiour. And it is to be exceedingly wished by all his Maiesties subiects that the Plantation of *Virginia* may prosper well, which lying neerest to the part from whence danger might come, may proue a Bulwarke for the safetie of all the rest.

That which is now called *New England* was first comprehended within the Patent of *Virginia*, being the North-east part thereof, it was vndertaken in a Patent by a company of Gentlemen in the West of *England*, one of whom was Sir *John Popham* then Lord Chiefe Justice, who sent the first company that went of purpose to inhabit there neer to *Segadabock*, but those that went thither, being press'd to that enterprize, as endangered by the Law, or by their owne necessities (no enforced thing prouing pleasant, discontented persons suffering, while as they act can sel-dome haue good successe, and neuer satisfaction) they after a Winter stay dreaming to themselues of new hopes at home returned backe with the first occasion, and to iustifie the suddennesse of their returne, they did coyne many excuses, burdening the bounds where they had beene with all the aspersions that possibly they could devise, seeking by that meanes to discourage all others, whose prouident forwardnes importuning a good successe, might make their base sluggishnesse for abandoning the beginning of a good worke, to be the more condemned.

About a foure yeeres since, a shippe going for *Virginia*, comming by chance to harbour in the South-west part of *New England*, neere *Cape Cod*, the company whom shee carried for Plantation, being weary of the Sea, and enamored with the beautie of the bounds that first offered it selfe vnto them gorgeously garnished with all wherewith

pregnant nature ravishing the sight with variety) can grace a fertile field, did resolute to stay, and seated themselves in that place which is now called *New Plymouth*, where they have builded good houses, and by their owne industry have prouided themselves in such sort as they are likely to subsist, keeping a good correspondencie with the *Captaines* of the *Sauages*, who haue done nothing hitherto that might offend them (and after this) though they would dare attempt nothing to their prejudice, who are now aboue two hundred persons, and doe increase their number yeerely. They find both the Land and the Seas there abounding in all things needfull for the vse of man, and doe governe themselves after a very ciuill and prouident manner.

Sir *Ferdinando Gorge* hath beene a chiefe man for the furtherance of all things that might tend to the aduancement of *New England*, hauing beene at great charges these many yeeres past for the Discoverie thereof, in doing which (a good intention bent for other ends, casually bringing forth this effect) the fishing there (not sought for) was found, which doth prooue how so profitable, as fortie or fiftie Sayle are employed there from *England* yeerely, and all that haue gone thither, haue made aduantagious Voyages.

This last yeare, hee sent his Sonne *Captaine Robert Gorge* with a Colonie to be planted in *Messasuas* bonds, and as I heare out of a generous desire by his example to encourage others for the aduancement of so braue an Enterprize he is resolved shortly to goe himselfe in person, and to carrie with him a great number well fitted for such a purpose, and many Noblemen in *England*, (whose names and proportions as they were marshalled by lot, may appeare vpon the Map) hauing interessed themselves in that bounds, are to send severall Colonies, who may quickly make this to exceed all the other Plantations.

Hauing sundry times exactly weighed that which I haue alreadie deliuered, and beeing so exceedingly enflamed to doe some good in that kinde, that I would rather bewray the

the weakness of my power, then conceale the greatness of my desire, being much encouraged hereunto by Sir Fernandalo Gorges, and some others of the undertakers for New England, I shew them that my Countreyn would never adventure in such an Enterpize, vnlesse it were as there was a *New France*, a *New Spaine*, and a *New England*, that they might likewise haue a *New Scotland*, and that for that effect they might haue bounds with a correspondencie in proportion (as others had) with the Country whereof it should beare the name, which they might hold of their owne Crowne, and where they might bee gouerned by their owne Lawes; they wisely considering that either *Virginia*, or *New England*, hath more bounds then all his Majesties subiects are able to plant, and that this purpose of mine, by breeding a vertuous emulation amongst vs, would tend much to the aduancement of so braue a worke, did yeeld to my desire, designing the bounds for mee in that part, which had beeene questioned by the *French*, and leauing the limits thereof to bee appointed by his Majesties pleasure, which are expressed in the Patent granted unto me, vnder his great Seal of his Kingdom of *Scotlend*, marching vpon the West towardes the River of *Saint Croix* now *Tweed* (where the *Frenchmen* did designe their first Habitation) with *New England*, and on all other parts it is compassed by the great *Ocean*, and the great Riuers of *Canada*, so that though sundry other preceding Patentents are imaginarily limited by the degrees of the Heauen, I thinke that mine be the first National Patent that euer was cleerly bounded within *America* by particular limits vpon the Earth.

As soone as my Patent was passed, resoluing to take possession of the Lands, that were granted unto me, I prouided my selfe of a ship at *London*, in the moneth of March, in *Anno 1622*. but that the busynesse might beginne from that Kingdome, which it doth concerne, whereby some of my Countreyn might be perswaded to goe, and others by conceiuing a good opinion thereof, to depend by expecta-
tion

tion vpon the reports of such of their acquaintance, as were to aduenture in that Voyage, I directed her to go about by S. Georges Channell, to Kirkcubright, where she arrived in the end of May; Some Gentlemen of that country, vpon whose friendship I repos'd most, happening at that time to bee out of the Kingdome, I encountr'd with sundry vnxpected difficulties: the prizes of victuals beeing within the space of three monethes, since I had parted before from Scotland, suddenly tripled, and yet so scarce as I could hardly in haste bee well furnished, yet since I was so far aduanced, lest I should loose that which was done, if I did not the rest, I vsed the best diligence I could to provide the shippē with all things necessary. Then the very people specially Artizens, of whom I stood in need, were at first loth to imbarke for so remote a part, as they imagined this to bee, some scarce beleeving that there could bee any such bounds at all, and no wonder, since never any in that part had euer trauell'd thither, and all nouelties beeing distrusted, or disvalued, few of good sort would goe, and ordinarie persons were not capeable of such a purpose.

At last, in the end of June, they parted from thence to the Ile of Man, and after some stay there, in the beginning of August, leauing the sight of his Maiesties Dominions, did betake themselues to the Sea. Though by reason of the latenesse of their setting forth, they had the windes very contrary about the middest of September, they discouered Saint Peters Islands, and were neere to Cape Bretton, but yet were beaten backe againe by a great storne to New-found-land. And as they passed by the Bay of Placentia, neglecting the occasion to place themselues in some part of my bounds, there as they might haue done, they went into Saint Johns Harbour, where they concluded to stay that Winter, and sent the ship home for a new supply of such things as were needfull.

Though it might haue discouraged mee much, that they had retired to New-found-land, foreseeing that what they had with them might be wasted, and that it would bee as

chargeable and difficult to furnish them forth from thence, as if they were to goe of new from *Scotland*, yet rather then they should bee in danger for want of prouision, making me any way guiltie of their losse, that had aduentured their liues, trusting to my care, I fraughted a shippe of purpose furnished with such things as were required in a Note, which they sent home with their Messenger. This shippe was dispatched by mee from *London* in the end of March 1623. but shee happened to stay so long at *Plimmouth*, first, vpon some necessary occasions, and last by contrary winds, it being the eight and twentieth of April, before shee parted from thence, having no good windes at all, that they arrived not at *Saint Johns Harbour*, till the fift of June. At their comming they found the company not fit for a Plantion which had first by an vnxpected cause been deuided in two during the Winter, and in May some doubting of a supply, had engaged themselves to serue Fishermen, by which meanes they gained their maintenance, and some meanes beside, so that they could hardly be gathered together againe, and their Minister and Smith (both for Spirituall and Temporall respects, the two most necessary members) were both dead, so that seeing no hope to plant themselves in any good fashion that yeere, ten of the principall persons concluded to go alongst with the ship to *New Scotland*, to discouer the Countrey, and to make choice of a fit place for a Habitation against the next yeere, considering very well, that they could not doe so much good by staying there with so few a number, as they might doe at their returne, by reporting the truth to their friends, of that which they had seene, whereby a new *Coloni* might be encouraged to set forth well furnished, and instructed according to that which might bee learned by their experience.

The three and twentieth of June, they loosed from *Saint Johns Harbour*, and sayled towards *New Scotland*, where for the space of fourteene dayes, they were by fogges and contrary winds kept backe from spying Land till the eight of July, that they saw the West part of *Cape Bretton*, and

till

till the thirteenth day, they sayled alongst the Coast, till they ranne the length of Port de Mutton, where they discovered three very pleasant Harbours, and went ashore in one of them, which after the shippes name, they called Lukes Bay, where they found a great way vp a very pleasant Riuer, being three fathom deep at a low water at the entry thereof, & on every side of the same they did see very delicate Medowes, hauing Roses white and red, growing thereon with a kind of wilde Lilly, which had a daintie smel, the next day they resolued (coasting alongst the land) to discouer the next Harbour, which was but two leagues distant from the other, where they found a more pleasant Riuer then the first, being foure fathome deepe at a low water with Medowes on both sides thereof, hauing Roses and Lillies growing thereon as the other had, they found within this Riuer, a very fit place for a Plantation, both in regard that it was naturally apt to be fortified, and that all the ground betweene the two Riuers, was without wood, and very good fat Earth, hauing severall sorts of berries growing thereon, as Goose-berries, Straw-berries, Hind-berries, Rasberries, and a kind of red Wine berie, as also some sorts of graine, as Pease, some Eares of Wheate, Barly and Rie growing there wilde; the Pease grow in abundance alongst the Coast, very bigge and good to eate, but did taste of the fitch, this Riuer is called Port Jolly, from whence they coasted alongst to Port Negro, beeing twelue leagues distant, where all the way as they sayled alongst, they spied a very pleasant Countrey, hauing growing every where such things as were obserued in the two Harbours where they had beene before. They found likewise in every Riuer abundance of Lobsters, Cockles, and other shel-fishes, and also not onely in the Riuers, but all the Coast alongst, numbers of severall sorts of Wild-foule, as Wild-goole, blacke Ducke, Woodcocke, Crane, Heron, Pidgeon, and many other sorts of Fowle which they knew not. They did kill as they sayled alongst the Coast great store of Cod, with severall other sorts of great fishes.

The Country is full of Woods not very thicke, and the most part Oake, the rest are Firre, Spruce, Birch, with some Sycamores, and Ashes, and many other sorts of Wood which they had not seene before. Hauing discouered this part of the Country, in regard of the Voyage their ship was to make to the Straits with fishes, they resolued to coast alongst from *Lakes Bay* to *Port de Merton*, beeing foure leagues to the East thereof, where they encountred with a *Frenchman*, that in a very short time had made a great Voyage, for though he had furnished one ship away with a great number of fishes, there were neere so many readie as to load himselfe & others. After they had taken a view of this Port, which to their judgement they found no waies inferiour to the rest they had seene before, they resolued to retire backe to *New-found-land*, where their ship was to receiue her loading of fishes. The 20. of July they loosed from thence, and the seuen and twentieth thereof they arrived at *Saint Johns Harbour*, and from thence sailed alongst to the Bay of *Conception*, where they left the ship, and dispatched themselues home in severall ships that belonged to the West part of *England*.

This is no wonder, that the *French* beeing so fliightly planted, did take no deeper roote in *America*, for they as onely desirous to know the nature and qualitie of the soile, and of things that were likely to grow there, did neuer seeke to haue them in such quantitie as was requisite for their maintenance, affecting more by making a needless ostentation, that the World should know they had beene there, then that they did continuue still to inhabit there, like them, that were more in loue with glorie then with vertue, then being alwaies subiect to diuisions amongst themselues, it was impossible that they could subsist, which proceeded sometime from emulation or enuie, and at other times from the laziness of the disposition of some, who (lothing labor) could bee commanded by none, who would impole more vpon them then was agreeable with the indifferencie of their affections and superficiall endeouours.

The English were free from these mutinies, and wanted not industry enough, but either out of a custome they haue to trauell more for the benefit that doth flow from grasse, then by manuring of the ground for Corne, or otherwise if they were forced so to doe by their Owners at *London*, who enforcing a speedie returne by their labour, would needs be trusted with furnishing of them victuals, they applying themselues to *Tobacco*, and such things as might import a present commoditie, neglecting the time that might haue beeene employed for building, planting and husbandrie, did liue but like hired Seruants, labouring for their Masters, and not like Fathers prouiding for their Family and Posteritie, which can neuer bee auoided till the ground be inhabited by them, that being Owners thereof, will trust it with their maintenance, and doe content themselues with the delight of that which may giue glorie to them, and profit to their heires.

The Plantations in *America* doe approach neerest to the puritie of these that (by an industrious diligence) in the infancie of the first age did extend the multiplying generations of Mankind, to people the then Desert Earth, for here they may possesse themselues without dispossessing of others, the Land either wanting Inhabitants, or hauing none that doe appropriate to themselues any peculiar ground, but (in a straggling company) runne like beasts after beasts, seeking no soile, but onely after their prey. And where of old the *Danes*, *Gaules*, *Gothes*, *Hunnes*, *Vandals*, *Longobards*, and thereafter *Sarazens*, *Turkes*, and *Tartarians*, did (with an inundation of people) encroach vpon these places of *Europe*, which were most ciuill, and where the Gospel was best planted, out of an ambitious enuit to draw vnto themselues the glory that any Nation had formerly gained, or out of an exorbitant auarice to swallow vp their substance, and to vsurpe (if they had power challenging right) any Lands that were better then their own, as the most part did in *Greece*, *Hungary*, *Spaine*, *Italy*, and *France*. Wee here goe to cause preach the Gospel where it was neuer heard,

and not to subdue but to ciuillize the Sauages, for their ruine could giue to vs neither glory nor benefit, since in place of fame it would breed infamie, and would defraud vs of many able bodies, that hereafter (besides the Christian dutie in saving their soules) by themselues or by their Posteritic may serue to many good vses, when by our meanes they shall learne lawfull Trades, and industrie, the Authors whereof (though preuenting the like Superstition) may acquire no lesse reuerence from them, nor in like case of old *Saturne*, *Bacchus*, *Ceres* and *Pallas*, by teaching to plant Corne, Wine, and Oyle, did get from the credulous ignorance of them with whom they communicated their knowledge.

When I doe consider with my selfe what things are necessarie for a Plantation, I cannot but be confident that my owne Countreymen are as fit for such a purpose as any men in the world, hauing daring mindes that vpon any probable appearances doe despise danger, and bodies able to indure as much as the height of their minds can vndertake, naturally louing to make vse of their owne ground, and not trusting to traffique. Then *Scotland* by reason of her populousnesse being constrained to disburden her selfe (like the painfull Bees) did euery yeere send forth swarmes whereof great numbers did haunt *Pole* with the most extreme kinde of drudgerie (if not dying vnder the burden) scraping a few crummes together, till now of late that they were compelled, abandoning their ordinary calling, to betake themselues to the warres against the *Russians*, *Turks*, or *Swedens*, as the *Polonians* were pleased to employ them, others of the better sort being bred in *France*, in regard of the ancient league, did finde the meanes to force out some small fortunes there, till of late that the *French* though not altogether violating, yet not valuing (as heretofore) that friendшиp which was so religiouly obserued by their predeces-sours, and with so much danger and losse deserued by ours, haue altered the estate of the Guards, and doe derogate frō our former liberties, which this King now raigning, we hope,

hope, will restore to the first integritie. The necessities of *Ireland* are neere supplied, and that great current which did transport so many of our people is worne drie. The *Lowe Countries* haue spent many of our men, but haue enriched few, and (though raising their flight with such borrowed feathers, till they were checked by a present danger) did too much vilipend these fauourable Springs by which their weaknesse was chiefly refreshed: But howioeuer some particular men might prosper vnder a forraine Prince, all that aduenture so, doe either perish by the way, or if they attaine vnto any fortune, doe lose the same by some colour that strict lawes vrged against a stanger can easily affoord, or else naturalizing themselues where they are, they must disclaime their King and Countrey, to which by time (the obiect of their affections altered) being bound to haue a care of that part where there posteritic must liue, they turne euery way strangers, which necessitie imposed vpon them to take this courie, and inconueniences following thereupon, may be preuented by this new Plantation. And where the *Scottis/h* Merchants before had no trade but by transpor-ting Commodities that might haue beene employed at home, and oftentimes monie, to bring backe Wine from *France*, and Pitch, Tarre, and Timber from the Easter Seas. Now only by exporting of men, Corne, and Cattle, they may within a little time be able to furnish back in exchange these things before named. As likewise a great benefit of fishes, Furres, Timber and Metals, drawing forth our peo-ple to forreine Traffique, wherewith they neuer haue bin accustomed before, and that to the great increase of the Customes, helping hereby to enrich that ancient King-dome, which of all the rest hath onely lost by his Maiesties greatnessse, being hereby not onely defrauded of his owne presence, and of the comfort that his countenance did continually affoord, but likewise of many Commodities arising to any Countrie where a Court is Resident, as the vniuersall pouerrie thereof shauing few rich vniuersall bee some Judges

Judges and their Clerkes) by a common complaint doth too sensibly testifie.

I haue never remembred any thing with more admiration on them *America*, considering how it hath pleased the Lord to locke it vp so long amidst the depths, concealing it from the curiositie of the Ancients, that it might be discouered in a fit time for their posteritie, they were so farre of old from apprehending it by any reach of reason, that the most learned men (as they thought) by infallible grounds, in regard of the degrees of the Heauen, did hold that these Zones could not be inhabited, which now are knowne to include the most pleasant parts in the World. This never came to the knowledge of any Hebrew, Greeke, or Roman, who had the most able mindes to haue found out such a mystery: and howsoeuer some would glasse vpon that Fable of *Platoes* Atlantick Iland, I haue never obserued any thing amongst the Ancient Writers tending to such a purpose, if it be not these lines of *Seneca* the Tragedian, whereby hee might (if not with a prophetick, yet with a poetick rapture) deliuer that which he had a mind to make the posteritie expect, and was in possibilitie to happen.

Venient annis —

*Secula seris, quibus oceanus
Vincula rerum laxet, & ingens
Pateat tellus, Tiphisque monos
Deteget orbes; nec sit terris
Ultima Thule.*

And it is a thing not yet comprehended by the course of naturall reason, how these parts of the World came first to be peopled: We must grant (according to the grounds of Diuinitie) their people to be descended from *Noah*, and it is not long since that (the Loadstone being found out) the best Saylers (scorning as in somer times to be only coasters) haue brought the Art of Nauigation to that perfection, that they durst resolutely aduenture to search the most remote parts

parts in the Ocean, and if any had gone thither of purpose to inhabite, they would haue carried with them the most vsefull kindes of tame Cattle, such as Horses, Cowes, and Sheepe, whereof never any was found in these parts, till they were transported thither of late yeeres ; but onely such wild beasts as of themselues might haue wandred any where through vast Forrests, and Deserts : so that I doe thinke there must bee some narrow passage vpon the East, towards *Terra Australis Incognita*, not yet discouered, from whence people by time might haue come (crossing the Straits of *Magelane*) to inhabite *Brasile*, *Chile*, and *Pern*, or rather I should thinke that there were some Continent, or Narrow Sea towardes the North, about the Straits of *Anien*, from whence the first Inhabitants in *America* might haue come ; because the wild beasts that are there are creatures most peculiar to the North, such as Elkes, Beares, and Beauers, which are knowne to bee ordinary with the *Ruffians*, and *Tartarians* ; and I am the more confirmed in this opinion, when I remember of the Mountains of Ice that come floting euery Spring alongst the Coast of *New-found-Land*, which (as it is likely) may dissolve from some Sea that hath beene frozen during the Winter time, ouer which people, and wild beasts might haue commoditié to passe ; but this is a matter that can hardly bee determined by demonstration or reason, therefore (all men forming that which they know not, according to the square of their owne conceits.) Wee must leaue this to the vnlimited libertie of the imagination of man.

But the thing most wonderfull of all is this, though now it bee cleerely discouered, that so few are willing to make vse therof ; This doth chiefly proceed from want of knowledge, few being willing to aduenture vpon that where-with they are not acquainted by their owne experience, and yet those who haue not made triall themselues, if they will trust others, may bee abundantly satisfied by the reports of a number, who to Plant and Traffique doe yeerely

haunt these parts. If the true estate of that which might bee done at this time by the ioyning of some reasonable company together were rightly vnderstood, then so many would not live at home as they do, losing their time, where they can make no benefit, and burdenable to them to whom they are not vsefull, rather admitted, then welcomed, the one thinking that their seruice should deserue a reward, and the other that their maintenance is an vnnecessary charge, neither gaining, and both discontented: then would not so many aduenture their lives for the defence of strangers, whereby they scarce can acquire that which doth defray their owne charges, and howsoeuer the hope of Honour may flatter a generous spirit, there is no great appearance by this meanes to prouide for a Family, or for a Posteritie. And if we rightly consider the benefit that may arise by this enterprize abroad, it is not onely able to afford a sufficient meanes for their maintenance, who cannot conueniently liue at home, by disburdening the Countrey of them, but it is able to enable them to deserue of their Countrey, by bringing vnto it both Honour and Profit.

Where was euer Ambition baited with greater hopes then here, or where euer had Vertue so large a field to seape the fruites of Glory, since any man, who doth goe thither of good qualitie, able at first to transport a hundred persons with him furnished with things necessary, shall haue as much Bounds as may serue for a great Man, wherevpon hee may build a Towne of his owne, giuing it what forme or name hee will, and being the first Founder of a new estate, which a pleasing industry may quickly bring to a perfection, may leaue a faire inheritance to his posteritie, who shall claime vnto him as the Author of their Nobilitie there, rather then to any of his Ancestours that had preceded him, though never so nobly borne elsewhere, and if the vastenesse of their hopes cannot bee bounded within their first limits, as soone as they haue strengthened

them-

themselves for such a designe, either by Sea or by Land, (in regard of the large Countries next adiacent hereunto) there doth alwaies rest a faire possibilitie of a further encrease, either for them, or for their successors; and so every one of inferiour sort may expect proportionably according to his aduenture: The Merchants that are giuen to trade, where can they haue a fairer ground for gaine then here; and that besides that which may bee expected from so fertile a Land by industrie or husbandry hereafter, in present commodities, such as Cod fishes and Herring in the Seas, Salmonds in the Rivers, Furres, Pype-staves, Pot-fishes, and all that may arise from the plentie of good Wood, Mineralls, and other things though not knowne to strangers that onely coast al- longst the Lands, that may bee discouered hereafter by them that are to inhabite the Bounds.

Here those that are so disposed, without making a Monasticall retreate (free from a multitude of troubles) may inioy the pleasures of contemplation, being solitary when they will, and yet accompanied when they please, and that not with such company as (pressed by importunitie) they must discontentedly admit, but onely by them of whom they haue made choice, and whom they haue carried with them, with whom (as partners of their trauells) by mu-tuall discourses they may remember their former dangers, and communicate their present ioyes: heere are all sorts of obiects to satisfie the varietie of desires. I might speake of the sport that may bee had by Hunting, Hawking, Fishing, and Fowling, where all these creatures haue had so long a time for increase, without being destroyed or frighted, as likewise of the great contentment that must come by daily discoueries of new Fieldes and Rivers, with the diversitie of things not seene before that may happen to bee found in them: but I would rather haue all at first to thinke of the paines they must indure, in bringing of so notable a Worke to perfection, since no good thing can be had with ease, and all the sonnes of men are borne to la-

hour. But leauing these worldly respects, the greatest encouragement of all for any true Christian is this, that heere is a large way for aduancing the Gospel of Iesuſ Christ, to whom Churches may bee builded in places where his Name was neuer knowne ; and if the Saints of Heauen reioyce at the conuersion of a Sinner, what exceeding ioy would it bee to them to see many thouſands of Sauage people (who doe now liue like brute beaſts) conuerted vnto God, and I wish (leauing these dreames of Honour and Profit, which doe intoxicate the braines, and impoſon the minde with tranſitory pleaſures) that this might bee our chiefe end to begin a new life, ſeruing God more ſincerely then before, to whom we may draw more neare, by retyring our ſelues further from hence.

As I would haue no man that hath a mind for this course, to abuse his judgement, by truſting too much to the fertilitie of the bounds where he is to goe, and too little to his owne prouidence, and induſtric, whereby he may be made to neglect the preparing himſelfe for this Voyage after ſuch a manner as is requisite, So I altogether diſlike them that poſſeſſed with the prepoſteroſus apprehenſions of feare (like the lazie man of whome *Salomon* ſpeaketh, that pretending diſculties to prevent trauell, would ſay there was a Lion in the way) will needs imagine the worſt that is in poſſibilitie to happen : for ſuch a man (too ingeniouſly ſubtil in coniecuting danger) doth both by preiudicated opinions diſable himſelfe, and diſcourage them, who not being dueſly informed, are conſirmed by the conuincion of other vndertakers, that professe to haue knowleſe, there is no man at home where he was borne, ſo free from the accidents of fortune who may not quickly by a publike, or by a priuate calamitie be brought in ſome meaſure to ſuffer, and much rather ſhould wee arme our ſelues with a high reſolution againſt all inconueniences that can occurr in ſuch a forraine enterpriſe (being circumſpectly

prouident, but not cōfounded with a deieeting feare) where the greatnessse of so well grounded hopes for vs and for our Posterite should make vs (hoping for pleasure) to disgest any present paine, with a courage greater then can bee brayed by any apprehended trouble. And because the Lord in such eminent Exploits doth commonly glorifie himselfe by a few number, I wish that all such whose hearts doe mis-give them portending any disaster (like them of *Gideons* troupes that bowed downe like beasts to the water) should retire in time, ere the contagiousnelle of their infirmitie come to infect them that are more soundly disposed. There is no iust cause for a reasonable man to feare any worldly thing, but onely disgrace and want of necessary mayntenance: A man can hardly fall in the first here, since an honourable intention what euer the successe prooue must acquire prayse, and the other by ordinary meanes, is easie to be auoyded, but I am so farre from painting out a supposed facilitie to snare weake minds, that I would haue none (with whom it is not fit to communicate more then they be capable of) to imbarke in this busines, but only such as do resolute against the worst, for I professe as *Cato* did, when he was to enter the Deserts of *Arabia*.

— *Neque enim mihi fallere quenquam
Est animus, sed quoque metu perducere vulnus.
Hi mihi sint comites, quos ipsa pericula ducent,
Qui me teste, pari, vel qua tristissima, pulchrum,
Romanumque putant; at qui sponsore salutis
Miles eger, capiurque anima dulcedine, vadat
Ad Dominum meliore via.* —

And last should not these memorable Exploits of late performed in the East and West Indies by the *Flemmings*, enflame vs with a generous ardour to equal, or rather to exceede them, whose penuritie of people (euen at home) must bee supplyed by the superfluitie of ours: They haue

not

not onely in the East *Indies* by severall Habitations appropriated large Territories to themselves, but likewise to the great prejudice of their Neighbours, improoving their owne profit, haue engrossed the generall Commerce by consequence depending thereupon. And if they seate themselves (as it is likely they will doe) in *Brasill*, prudently prosecuting the good beginning that they haue gotten by sparing people of their owne, or by interesting Strangers whom they dare trust for founding of a sufficient Colonie, that being strong enough to defend and command the Inhabitants. (Securely exacting a due obedience) may enable them for greater matters; then confining with the very Springs whence the streames flow that entartayne the power of their enemies (exhausting their substance both by Sea and Land) they haue a maruellous faire occasion offered to aduance themselves by depressing of the opposed partie whose prosperous and desired successe (whilst the adding to one doth derogate from another) if not emulated in time, will bee enwed hereafter.

I know that many of my Nation if they had beeene as willing as they are able had beeene more fit then I am for this purpose, but yet it hath oftentimes pleased God to doe the greatest matters by the meanest Instruments. And as no one man could accomplish such a Worke by his owne priuate fortunes, so if it shall please his Maiestie (as he hath euer beeene disposed for the furthering of all good Works more for the benefit of his Subiects, then for his owne particular) to giue his helpe accustomed for matters of leisse moment hereunto, making it appeare to be a Worke of his own, that others of his subiects may be induced to cōcurre in such a common cause, no man could haue had my charge that with more affection and sinceritie should haue vied his endeouours for discharging of the same, but I must trust to be supplyed by some publike helps, such as hath beeene had in other parts, for the like cause wherunto, as I doubt not, but many

many will be willing out of the noblenesse of their disposition, for the aduancing of so worthy a Worke, So I hope will some others, the rather out of their priuate respect to me, who shall continue as I haue heretofore done, both to doe and write in so farre, as so meane an abilitie as mine may reach, what (I conceiue) may proue for the credit or benefit of my Nation, to whom I wish all happiness.

FINIS.
